

WILLARD QUIT AT END OF 3D

Jess Refuses to Face Jack at the Beginning of the Fourth Stanza.

DEMPSEY IS WORLD CHAMPION

Former Title-Holder Is Whipped From the Start—He Never Had a Chance—Was Knocked Down Seven Times in the First Inning.

Toledo, O., July 6.—Today Jack Dempsey is taking bows as the latest champion of the heavyweight boxing brigade. He won the championship before 50,000 spectators.

Jess Willard quit in his corner after three rounds, during which he was knocked down seven times and punched into a bloody mess around the face. He was whipped from the jump and never had a chance with the tremendous and cyclonic Dempsey. All of the knockdowns occurred in the opening round.

Willard actually was counted out once, the last time he went down. But he was saved by the gong, which rang a few seconds before Referee Ollie Percord had finished the count. Percord in his excitement stepped over to Dempsey and lifted his hand in token of victory.

Dempsey rushed back to his corner, ducked under the ropes and started to scamper down one of the long aisles.

Jack Kearns, the Dempsey manager, had entered the ring during the mixup and heard the timekeeper, Warren Barbour, shouting that Willard had not been counted out before the bell rang. Then there was a mad scramble. Kearns and a couple of seconds rushed down the aisle and brought Dempsey back.

Willard, who had been punched dizzy, was sitting in his corner with a silly smile and did not know what it was all about. He answered the bell mechanically. Then they went ahead without much to ruffle the situation.

Dempsey's long, swinging left hooks did the business.

First Round.

Jess was first to lead with a light left to Dempsey's face. The champion followed with a short choppy right to head after taking another left to face. Dempsey shot a left to body, a fierce mixup followed, with both punching left and rights to head. Both stood up under the punishment. Suddenly Dempsey rushed in and patted Willard to the chin. He took the seven count and looked foolish, and when he got up Dempsey shot another right hook to the jaw. Dempsey tore after Jess, handling out terrific punishment to the champion's chin. Again Willard went down, but Dempsey never let up in that furious attack. He simply punched Willard crazy. Three more times he knocked Willard to the floor, and finally the bell on the last knockdown found Willard sitting on the canvas, silly but not unconscious. It was a terrific round for the champion to cover. Dempsey thought he had won and jumped out of the ring, when De Forest grabbed him back. Jess' right eye was closed from right-hand hooks and he was in sad condition.

Second Round.

The minute's rest helped Willard, but Dempsey came right back with the gong, but continued to batter big Jess unmercifully with a left hook to body and right to jaw, with punches that carried the force of a pile driver. The champion tried hard to fight back, but his efforts were feeble. He had been punished too much. Willard stood up all of the second round and he took punches that would fell an ox. Dempsey hooked rights and lefts for body and then for the head, and when the gong sounded it was most welcome news to the champion. His lip was cut and he could not see out of his right eye at all.

Third Round.

It was nothing short of murder in this round, for the ripping, tearing Dempsey tore into Willard in the most furious fashion that was ever seen in any ring. He shot lefts to the body, rights to the body and rights to the jaw, while Willard did the best he could do to stave off the knockout, but it seemed inevitable.

Willard's face was punched to a pulp. One side of his face on which those left hooks had landed was swollen badly and when he wobbled to his corner after taking all this punishment he almost fell to his knees. The champion was gone. One more punch of any sort would have finished him, and with his face almost completely covered with blood his manager, Archer, threw the towel into the ring and a new champion was hailed.

Mints Set Penny Record.

Washington, July 4.—United States mints established a new record for monthly output in June by turning out 98,161,000 pieces of money. Director Ray T. Baker announced. Of the total coins \$1,364,000 were pennies.

Bolshevik Capture Perm.

London, July 4.—The capture of the city of Perm from the forces of the Kolchak government is reported by the bolshevik in a wireless dispatch from Russia received here. The occupation of Perm took place Tuesday.

JACK DEMPSEY



FRANCO - U. S. PACT

AGREE ON ALLIANCE TO MEET GERMAN AGGRESSION.

Treaty Will Be Terminated When Sufficient Protection Is Assured—British Will Aid.

Paris, July 5.—The texts of the agreements between France and the United States and France and Great Britain have been given out by the foreign office. The agreement with the United States cites articles of the peace treaty prohibiting Germany from fortifying either the right or the left bank of the Rhine or assembling forces within thirty miles east of the Rhine and provides, in case these provisions do not assure France proper security and protection, that the United States is bound to come immediately to the aid of France if any unprovoked act of aggression is made against her by Germany.

It is provided that the treaty shall be submitted to the council of the league of nations, which shall decide whether to recognize it as an engagement in conformity with the league covenant, and also provides that the treaty shall be submitted to the United States senate and the French parliament for approval.

"The guaranty pact," as the Parisian press calls the treaty between the United States and France, gives general satisfaction here. All newspapers, however, point out that, according to the text of the instrument, America goes farther than Great Britain does in the treaty between France and that country.

By article I of the American-French treaty "the United States of America will be bound to come to the aid of France immediately." It is pointed out, while article I of the Anglo-French agreement only says: "England consents to come," etc.

MESSAGE TO U. S. HEROES

President Wilson Urges Nation's Fighters to Continue Government Insurance—Permanent Policies.

On Board U. S. S. George Washington, July 5.—President Wilson in a message to the nation's fighting forces urged them to continue their government insurance. The president says the government will transform their policies from term insurance to permanent insurance. He declared that America's heroes have an exclusive right to the insurance because they served their country in its great crisis. The president's message is as follows: "U. S. S. George Washington.—If it were possible, I should welcome the opportunity to speak to each of you who, by service in the great war, earned the right to government insurance, and urge the wisdom of continuing this unusual protection to your dependents and yourselves.

"The government will transform your policies, in whole or in part, from term insurance, arranged as a war measure, to such permanent forms as you may desire, and I urge your acceptance of the permanent protection which the generous terms of those policies afford.

"You have an exclusive right to this insurance because you served your country in its great crisis, and I am sure that in the years to come you will consider your government insurance policy as a physical reminder that in the war with Germany you wore the uniform of your country. (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN RIOT

Two Thousand Get Unruly in British Camp—Soldiers Use Bayonets Freely.

London, July 3.—A riot of 2,000 German prisoners of war in the Oswestry camp was quelled by British government troops. Bayonets were used freely. The riot was caused by delay in giving the prisoners their rations.

Elks to Stage Big Meet.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 6.—The convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which opens here Sunday, promises to eclipse all previous gatherings of the fraternity both in attendance and in lavishment.

To Leave Asylum.

New York, July 6.—Ralph Albert Blakelack, the painter who achieved fame through the recognition of his masterpiece after he became insane, will leave the asylum at Middletown, N. Y., for a while this summer.

DRY SPELL HANGS ON RATIFICATION

Resumption of the Liquor Traffic Rests With Action of U. S. Senate.

PALMER'S OPINION CITED

Proclamation of a State of Peace Necessary Before Restrictive Provisions Are Wiped Off Statute Books—Delay Is Likely.

Washington, July 2.—The house judiciary committee probably will meet next Monday to report out a straight bill for enforcement of war-time prohibition so as to stop the sale of 23 per cent beer. At most, it is said, 23 per cent beer would be on the market less than two weeks.

This plan virtually was agreed upon after leaders had decided to defer consideration of all prohibition legislation until next week. House leaders said that if the bill were reported by the committee Monday or Tuesday, it would be passed without extended debate and sent to the senate.

Test cases on the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol will be brought immediately by the department of justice in all jurisdictions where such cases are not now pending.

"We propose to make immediate arrests of persons who violate the war-time prohibition law according to our interpretation thereof," Attorney General Palmer said. "The department does not intend, however, to be swept off its feet the first day that prohibition comes into effect. We will proceed in an orderly fashion to establish whether intoxicating beverages prescribed by the law include those having less than 23 per cent alcohol.

Mr. Palmer reiterated that all persons violating the law might expect "early and vigorous" prosecution. While there remains a question as to whether 23 per cent beer is intoxicating, the department of justice will not attempt wholesale arrests, but if a decision in the pending case at Baltimore is favorable to the government, prosecution will result promptly.

The attorney general said the test cases in New York resulted in a decision requiring the prosecution to prove that the beer in question was intoxicating in each individual case, and that, therefore, a decision in the Baltimore case was desired to give a clear-cut interpretation of whether 23 per cent beer was, in fact, intoxicating. If upheld by the Supreme court, such a decision would be applicable to the entire country.

Meanwhile the attorney general is hopeful that congress will pass legislation for the enforcement of war-time prohibition, which would do away with existing uncertainties.

When informed of reports that snobs in Atlantic City were continuing to dispense whisky and similar drinks, Mr. Palmer said:

"Well, there is no uncertainty in cases like that."

Chicago, July 2.—A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Daily News says:

"The senate of the United States alone can say when the prohibition regulation which has just gone into effect can be removed. A proclamation of a state of peace depends upon the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty. Until the senate has ratified the peace treaty President Wilson will not proclaim that America has emerged from a state of war.

"This action is forecast by Attorney General Palmer himself. As the principal law officer of the government and legal adviser of the president he has rendered a judgment that it will be unlawful to trade with the enemy until peace has been proclaimed.

BIGGEST YEAR FOR EXPORTS

United States Total Is \$6,806,000,000 and Trade Balance Is \$3,704,000,000.

Washington, July 4.—Exports from the United States during May were valued at \$906,379,539, the department of commerce announced, and on the basis of estimates covering June exports, exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 have amounted to \$6,806,000,000, by far the largest total in the history of American foreign trade. The greatest export total previously recorded, during the fiscal year 1917, was \$6,230,000,000.

Woman of Fox Peace Body Hurt.

Berlin, July 4.—Frau Greta Dornblush, one of the German peace delegation secretaries, who was said to have been struck on the head by a stone after leaving Versailles, is reported to be in a precarious condition. The blow on her head is said to have caused concussion of the brain.

Can't Remit to Germany.

New York, July 6.—Because of the withdrawal of the American Relief association as a medium through which exchange on Germany can be purchased, there is for the time being no method of making remittances.

Society at Fight.

Toledo, O., July 6.—For the first time in the history of pugilism, society made the prize fight a real event. Many smart women were perched high on the topmost outer rim of the area in two long roofed boxes.

MAJOR GENERAL CABELL



Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, who has charge of the American troops on the Mexican border, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "handling the delicate border situation with firmness and sound judgment" during the war.

U. S. AIRSHIP BLOWS UP

75 PERSONS INJURED WHEN DIRIGIBLE EXPLODES.

Blazing Gas Bag Falls on Women and Children While Landing Near Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 3.—The big navy dirigible C-8, commanded by Lieut. N. J. Learned with a crew of six men and two passengers bound from Cape May, N. J., to Washington, exploded with terrific force just after landing at Camp Holabird, near this city at 12:30 to adjust rudder trouble.

The explosion shook the cantonment and the eastern section of the city like an earthquake. The great balloon instantly became a mass of flames.

Seventy-five persons, mostly women and children, were burned or otherwise injured. None of the officers or crew of the C-8 was hurt, though several of them suffered severe shock. They were at work on the disabled rudder when the explosion occurred.

According to the commander the explosion is believed to have been caused by rapid expansion caused by heat. The bag contained more gas than was required after descending from a colder altitude temperature.

Some of the persons, including Camp Holabird men, who were near the dirigible, were blown 20 or 30 feet by the concussion.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AIR MAIL

Long-Delayed Service Begins With Flight Made in Less Than Nine Hours.

Chicago, July 3.—The long-delayed aerial mail service between New York and Chicago was successfully begun Tuesday. Several sacks of mail which left New York at 5:15 a. m. arrived here at 12:58 p. m., thus establishing a less than nine-hour service between America's two greatest cities.

The trip was made in three relays and marks the opening of a regular daily service such as is now in operation between Chicago and Cleveland and between New York and Washington.

BRUNDAGE IN NEW RULING

Illinois Attorney General Now Says the State Is Bone Dry Under Law.

Springfield, Ill., July 3.—Attorney General Brundage issued a statement interpreting the state search and seizure law as forbidding the sale of beer or wine containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol. The opinion holds that the state law fixed the alcoholic content at that amount, despite any ruling to the contrary by Attorney General Palmer for the government and that Illinois is "bone dry" while the search and seizure law is in effect.

DOCTOR ANNA SHAW IS DEAD

Renowned Leader of the Suffragist Movement Expires at Her Pennsylvania Home.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, died at her home in Moylan, Pa., near here, at seven o'clock Wednesday evening. She was seventy-one years old.

Doctor Shaw also was chairman of the woman's committee on the council of national defense and recently was awarded the distinguished service medal for her work during the war.

Pays Tribute to France.

Paris, July 6.—Splendid tribute was paid to France by Gen. John J. Pershing, the American commander in chief, in speeches made by him at the reception at the Hotel De Ville and later at a dinner.

Campaign to Whip Liquor.

Washington, July 6.—The government now has under way a nationwide effort to prove its contention that it is illegal to make or sell beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

Caprices in Summer Dress Accessories



In dress accessories Fashion can indulge her fondness for caprices with greatest certainty of success. Modistes who turn out the beautiful hats of midsummer, take advantage of this and occasionally take the same materials they have used for millinery to make bags. They help to furnish variety in these indispensable belongings and demonstrate how chic hats and bags to match may be. Even the happy owner of a fine head bag might cast approving eyes upon these matched sets, for novelty makes the strongest kind of appeal and she who may not have the much-admired head bag may achieve a triumph in one of these millinery affairs.

Every woman knows the loveliness of leghorn hats. They have come down to us through generations of fair women. In the picture one of them has sacrificed its straw crown and replaced it with one of draped taffeta, with a rose and immortelles posed at the front. In the bag to match, a plaque of leghorn makes the bottom of a bag of taffeta like that on the crown of the hat and we infer that it is made from the top of the original crown. A big silk tassel hangs from

this plaque. Bands and puffs of taffeta finish the top of the bag and form its handle. A rose and immortelles appear again on the bag as on the hat. It was a bright idea of the designer to pose these little everlasting flowers on leghorn.

Two colors in a faille ribbon are set together to form the handsome bag at the center of the picture. The colors alternate and the point at the bottom is set off with those fashionable little, flower-like straw ornaments that have held good throughout the season, in millinery. The hat to match has a braid brim and ribbon crown, the ribbon woven 'over and under' about the wide crown and lying in strips on the top. The same small straw ornaments nestle against the brim.

The daintiest of these sets is worked out in hair braid. It appears at the right in a hat with hair braid brim and crown, draped with a striped ribbon and trimmed with roses. The bag is made of two plaques of hair braid, joined by a puff of ribbon like that on the hat and lined with satin. Velvet ribbon is used for the handle and bow on the bag and flowers find it the best of all backgrounds.

Separate Skirts, Smart and Informal



It is gala day for separate skirts. They appear this summer in all sorts of fabrics for nearly all sorts of occasions. Starting out as purely practical and utility garments, they progressed into the more practical of dressy afternoon clothes, and then advanced into the smartest of sport wear. The advent of new weaves in silk boosted the use of the separate skirt along, and now no fabric is too sheer and dainty to make the dressiest of these convenient belongings. Organdie, voile, georgette crepe lend a summery charm to them. Occasions where one wishes to be smartly but informally dressed seem to multiply and the separate skirt fits in with them perfectly.

The two skirts shown in the picture are of fantast silk and are worn with georgette blouses. The heavy rib and lustrous surface of this silk take the place of trimming. By using the silk so that the rib in it runs one way in the skirt and another in bands or gir-

die, there is all the ornament that good designing requires. This is illustrated in the skirt model at the left in which the wide girdle is made of alternating bands of the silk, two of them with the rib running perpendicularly set together and edged by narrow bands in which the rib is horizontal. There are small set-in pockets at each side.

Silk in two colors and of two kinds gives a good account of itself in the skirt at the right of the picture. The lower part of the model is of colored fantast silk, set onto a plain white satin yoke at the hip line. The joining is managed well by cutting the top of the fantast portion into a "battement" line. There are five small pearl buttons at the front of the skirt near the bottom and its wide girde of the fantast silk fastens with two very large pearl buttons at the front.

Julia Bottomley